

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14TH, 1897.

NUMBER 50

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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*The Hawaiian Line of Steamers*

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Having large workshops and efficient plant in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the third Brazil Point; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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Her Britannic Majesty's Government,  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,  
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COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam coal always kept in Rio depôts on Coscogão Island.

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Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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Successors to W. R. GANSELS & Co.

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BAVARIA BEER from the  
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Price: 12,000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also a Messrs.

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GERR. KLINGENBERG, Demold (Lithographers),  
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## CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially  
during epidemics.

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J. H. Jensen

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

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BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

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## THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Seasonal Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

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RIO DE JANEIRO.

## J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.  
Provision Merchant,  
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1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and over 300,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their  
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Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese  
vice versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF  
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style  
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AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, }

WED. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

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J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

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GUIMARÃES & Co.

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Importers of

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PRINCE & Co.,

Bordeaux.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, St. Emilion, Champagne  
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

### PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by us at

## MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a  
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive  
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,  
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head aches,  
acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism  
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,  
it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a  
valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and  
refreshing it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is  
the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous  
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science  
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the  
honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James  
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,  
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

## THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas,

LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
dise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Reserve fund .. . £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**

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Accumulated Funds .. . £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan-  
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INSURANCE Co.

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Reserve fund .. . £ 675,155

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Edward Ashworth &amp; Co

No. 50 Rua 1º de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital .. . £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. . £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março, 2nd floor

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38 Rua 1º de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Deposits in all the principal ports of the world.  
A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam  
Coal always in stock.  
Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.  
Engineering Works.  
Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.  
Effectuated with the utmost possible dispatch.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

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Capital paid up .. . £ 750,000  
Reserve fund .. . £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital .. . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 120.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, M. A. von Kolbisch, Solbe, Frankfurt a M.

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons, London and correspondents, District Banking Company Limited, London.

England..... Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Brauer &amp; Sons &amp; Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine &amp; Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères &amp; Co., Paris, De Neufville &amp; Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Luso e Açores and correspondents.

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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transmits every description of banking business.

Krah-Petersen,

Directors.

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfândega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital .. . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do .. . £ 900,000  
Reserve fund .. . £ 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Parzenbo, Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandé.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.Also on:  
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital .. . £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up .. . £ 800,000  
Reserve fund .. . £ 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transmits every description of banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWS ON

PARIS AND FRANCE  
(Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and branches in France, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France, Lazard Frères & Co.)LONDON  
Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Parr's Bank, Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., A. Knifer & Sons.GERMANY  
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents, Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents, Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Schroeder, Geller & Co., Hamburg, Courant, Hirsch, Dreyer, Hamburg, L. Helldorf & Sons, Hamburg.

The Bank has Correspondents in the United States of America, all European cities, and is prepared to transact business of every description.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice .. . 3%  
With notice:  
3 months .. . 4%  
6 " .. . 5%  
12 " .. . 6%

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

**Nectandra Amara Pills.**These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists, the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 2\$800, 1 dozen boxes for 12\$600 and One dozen boxes for 20\$000.  
Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, lei floor Rio de Janeiro**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—Gonsensoro, Herrera's candidate for the presidency of Uruguay, is 85 years old. Three years ago the legislature rejected his candidacy because he was too old.

—A Paraguayan named Richarri, an ex-police agent, assassinated the Rosario chief of police on the 7th inst. The chief of police had refused to pay the man for his services.

—The agricultural census of Paraná, Entre Rios, gives the following figures: area cultivated, 14,000 hectares, of which 913 are planted with wheat, 3,917 with maize, 6,052 with flux, 337 with barley, and 1,002 with alfalfa.

—It has been reported that the Argentine explorer Ramon Lista has perished in the jungles of the Rio Pilcomayo. The Argentine geographical society is about to send a relief expedition after him. Later advices confirm his death.

—Among the various irregularities recently discovered in the Montevideo electoral process, the following is certainly not the least amusing. An employee enjoying but a small salary was given an advance of \$700 to be repaid at \$1 a month. The official in question is about fifty years of age, so that, given life and health, he would have been a centenarian eight years before his debt had been paid off at the rate fixed.

—Notwithstanding the declaration by a majority of the legislature, we think the betting is now to be against Sr. Gonsensoro becoming President of the republic next March. On this occasion the people intend to have something to say in the presidential election, which will not be left to the irresponsible choice of a handful of unrepresentative and untrusting men who occupy seats in the chambers by means of dishonest elections, and though the people greatly respect Sr. Gonsensoro, they do not intend to have him for President, for he is far too old to fill the post, and they see in him merely a venerable puppet put forward to cover the plots of their implacable enemies Dr. Herrera and his crew.

—Montevideo Times.

—It is impossible to have any sympathy for Herrera or his bastard congress, which was placed there to do his bidding, and had no more right there than Cuestas has to send them about their business; but it is satisfactory to know that nothing can be worse for the country than to remain under the influence of Herrera and his gang. There is no man living or dead who has done more to ruin the country than Herrera; for it has had few men so clever as he, and not one so utterly without principle, conscience, or patriotism. All the ills which Brazil brought on the country, and which his death did not cancel are due to Herrera, for he has been the Medipolis of Uruguay and with satanic cleverness has planned for the evil that has come to the country for the sake of an innate love of doing things evil. That he is out is for the good of the country, and if he is so far gone as to be harmless for the future, it will be well.

—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Now that harvest has commenced almost all over the country it seems no easier than before to get at a true estimate of the condition of the crops. There are some men who have travelled lately all through Santa Fé who will tell you the wheat is very poor and cannot give a good return, whilst on the other hand reports are received daily from most centres by business houses in town that the harvest will be a really good one. The frosts do not seem to have done a very great deal of damage, though of course they have done some, while the locusts have generally come too late to spoil much wheat that was well forward. The crops in some districts are very thin owing to drought, but the grain of most of those that are examined will be found very good. On the whole we must take the general reports, before those of a few individuals, as true, and above all look at the present price of gold as some sign of how the harvest is likely to result.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—Our contemporaries in Buenos Aires—the native ones—extend a welcome to the exiles Dr. Herrera and Brian, saying that they may have committed their political errors, but they are eminent and distinguished citizens who therefore deserve attention and consideration. This is the way of the River Plate. These two men are dishonored by every imaginable corruption, fraud and falsehood, and are not even free from blood, yet these things, which in other parts of the world lead to social as well as political ostracism and to ignominious punishment, are here regarded as mere "errors," something venial which conveys no personal dishonor, and they need only cross the river to be received with distinction. This low standard of political and social morality—so low that it is difficult to recognise it as morality at all—is the bane of the River Plate and the source of nearly all its troubles. How many more decades must elapse before the River Plate adopts a higher system of morality, and learns to recognise that falsehood, plunder, corruption and fraud are personally dishonorable in politics just as they are in every other department of life and should be punished as severely and in the same way? The management of a state requires honesty and morality just as much as the management of a house of business, even more so, and there can be no real prosperity or progress without them. The man who robs in a public office is just as much a thief and a criminal as the man who robs a bank or picks a pocket, and is just as little entitled to be called an honorable man or to admittance into self-respecting society.—Montevideo Times.



# SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,**

**Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

**HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,**  
RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 73

Rio de Janeiro.

## CERVEJARIA LOGOS

102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104

RIO DE JANEIRO

**TRIUMPHATOR-BRÄU**

AND

**LOGOS'S STOUT**

Beer in barrels & bottled

**"A CARBONICA."**

L. E. Chateau, Proprietors.

manufacturers of

**MINERAL WATERS.**

Soda Water,

Quinine Tonic,

Ginger Ale,

Lemonade,

Fruit Champagne,

Seltzer Water

Gas Waters,

etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

## ENGLISH SCHOOL

58, RUA JOSE' BONIFACIO, 58

(São Domingos)

Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. LLOYD, B. A. Cambridge.

## THE MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821

CAPITAL . . . £ 2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

## NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.

A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## AO MOINHO DE OURO.

Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills. The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported, foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.

Depot in São Paulo:

ROCHA TAMEIRÃO & CO.

## CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret, "Chateau d'Asloce" and "Montferrand" in barrels ready for bottling.

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURBUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25000 per annum for Brazil;

50000 for subscribers abroad, in currency.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Engene Prayer, Esq.

Wallace Building, 56 Pine St., New York

Messrs. Street & Co.,

30 Canthill, London

and at the Victoria Store, São Paulo.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 réis; for sale at the office

of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua

do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 14th, 1897.

## NOTICE.

We have to advise the public that Mr. J. D. Needham has not been in our employment since the 15th Nov., and that he is not authorized to receive payments on our account, or for that of the "Prograsso Altim." Notice to discontinue was published in the "Journal do Commercio" of the 26th Nov., since when no payments made to him will be recognized. Those who have paid accounts to the said Needham since the 15th Nov. will confer a favor by reporting the same at this office.

## Xmas 1897

The best present to give and the most acceptable is a case of

## CHAMPAGNE

GIESLER & Co's., A VIZE, CHAMPAGNE

Extra Superior Dry,

and First Quality.

Cannot be surpassed.

In cases of 1 dozen bottles,

and 2 x 1/2 bottles.

Sole Agent, C. N. LEFEBVRE

43, RUA DA CANDELARIA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ, published in London, will be received at this office.

Subscription, 200. per annum.

## The Rio Cricket and Athletic Association.

All interested in cricket and athletics are requested to attend a meeting at the City Club on Friday next the 17th inst., at 3.30 p.m., to elect the first Committee of the above Association. The proposed rules will be put before the meeting for approval.

Geo. E. Cox.

## THE GRAPHOPHONE.

The Greatest Invention of Human Genius.

This marvellous machine, which talks, sings, laughs, plays, hums, music, operas, and a thousand other things, is now to be seen in operation at

Crashley & Co's.

67, OUVIDOR.

It is specially adapted for amusement at home, or at receptions, etc.

THOMAS PRICE, Sole Agent.

## WILLIAM SMITH.

English boot and shoemaker, while thanking his numerous customers for their past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at

N. 29 A, RUA DE S. PEDRO,

Rio de Janeiro.

## APPRENTICE.

Wanted a decent boy of 11 or 12 years of age. Rua, 7 de Setembro No. 75, loja de optica.

## PETROPOLIS.

Now open for the Season a comfortable home for good families and bachelors. Close to Station.

Address Pensão Honório Petropolis.

## RHODES'S HOUSE

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Nearest cool place to city, 20 minutes from General Post Office. Close to electric line. Good bath. Large garden. Terms moderate.

## 48, Senador Vergueiro, Botafogo.

To let near to sea baths a sitting-room and 3 bedrooms suitable for gentlemen, or married couple without children.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: DONALD, John—of Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, who left for Rio about 1868 or 1869. Appears to have been employed on one of the railway lines. Rio de Janeiro, December 2nd.

rule they have pandered to the military clique, and have held their positions by promoting its interests. There are few countries in the world where so many generals, colonels, majors and other commissioned officers are to be found in proportion to the number of men in the ranks. And these useless officials are all supported in idleness by taxation, and are, like all parasites, sources of constant disorder and unrest. Unhappily the civilian presidents of Uruguay have lately been perhaps even worse than the military dictators, for they have been unscrupulous and corrupt to an extreme. Partizan strife is of course greatly to blame, but behind this is the "ring," composed of civilians and military men, which runs the country for what it will produce. Under these vampires unhappy Uruguay has been reduced to a state of bankruptcy, misery and shame. Small as the country is, compared with Brazil and Argentina, it has all the elements of a rich and powerful state—a good climate, fertile soil, favorable commercial situation, mineral wealth, and all that. But all these elements of prosperity have been crushed under the terrors and exactions of unscrupulous politicians, ambitious revolutionists and military parasites. They have had to pay so much for what is worse than useless to them, that they have had nothing left to develop the country. At present the people are asking for a dictatorship to free themselves from their oppressors, and the strange part of it is that this seems the only way out of a very serious crisis.

We are far from advocating or excusing arbitrary measures, and we believe that full liberty of action is often a far better guarantee of order than repressive measures. A government should avoid, so far as it may be possible, the mistake of compelling discontented people to resort to secret plotting and conspiracy. To this end, it is good policy to permit free speech and the fullest liberty of the press, always providing that such liberty is not used to promote disorder and revolt. But, at the same time, there are exceptions to the rule which can not safely be disregarded, and the recent action of the government in temporarily suppressing the military club of this city is a case in point. This club is notoriously hostile to the present administration. Its members are known as floriantistas and jacobins, and some of them are known to favor the deposition of the President and the creation of another dictatorship. As its meetings are essentially private and its deliberations are inimical to the government, it must be treated as a focus of secret conspiracy. Then, too, the army is not a political organization, nor a deliberative body; it is simply a standing and disciplined force designed to maintain the authority of the executive. Its duty is that of maintaining order and of repelling aggressions from outside enemies. As an effective force, it can not stop to discuss measures or means; were it to do so, it would be fatal to discipline and efficiency. It is therefore dangerous to the state, as well as derogatory to the dignity and authority of the executive, to permit a military association to discuss executive acts, which are practically the same as superior orders, or to deliberate on executive policy. If an officer wishes to oppose certain laws and measures, let him first retire from the army, and then prosecute his intention in a legitimate way. But, while he holds a military commission he should consider himself wholly at the orders of the executive. The members of the military club were not following this principle, and their assemblages are therefore forbidden—and rightly so.

THE remarks of a correspondent of *The Financial News* (which we publish elsewhere) on the implied breach of faith on the part of the Brazilian government in the lease of the Central railway, deserve a word of reply. We do not know what indirect means have been used to secure subscriptions for

The situation in Uruguay ought to be a valuable object lesson to Brazilian republicans, for it illustrates practically the baneful effects of militarism and "ring" politics. It will be said that the country is not afflicted with militarism, because its president is a civilian, but this is only a partial judgment of the case. Civilians are frequently elevated to the presidency, it is true, but as a



Brazilian loans in London, but we very much doubt whether the Central railway has ever figured very prominently as an asset available as collateral security. It may be that some of the London financial journals have been over zealous in advocating the security of these loans, but the chief factors in securing popular confidence, in our opinion, were that Brazil has always met the interest and redemption charges on these loans, and that they were placed upon the market by the Rothschilds. To the great majority of investors, these two factors would be amply sufficient, and they would never think of asking what collateral security the government had to offer. And as for the security afforded by the Central railway, what is it worth? To seize and liquidate such a property for the satisfaction of a loan, would be disastrous, unless there was an express stipulation in the contract authorizing the financial agents of the loan to take over the property, without legal process, and work it for account of the bondholders. At present the line is yielding a deficit, and it is in an indescribable state of disorganization. It could not, therefore, afford any material guarantee for a loan. It would be a much better guarantee, in our opinion, were it leased to a private company paying the state a definite percentage of net receipts, or a definite annual rental. There would then be a fixed annual income from the property, with which the state could meet its engagements. It appears certain that the Central railway will never again yield a satisfactory income to the state under official management, and the only sensible recourse therefore is for the government to transfer the management to private and experienced hands. This done, the state can count upon a certain revenue from the property, while the country can count with equal certainty upon the realization of many and valuable benefits.

## COFFEE NOTES

—Coffee was sold on the New York Coffee Exchange on November 9th, for November delivery, at 4.60 cents, the lowest price on record.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th inst. says:—The organization of a foreign syndicate is on foot for the purchase of important agricultural properties in the west of the state. The total of the transactions reaches eighteen thousand contos (\$18,000,000).

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 9th inst. says that it is expected that on the 31st an English syndicate will sign a contract for purchasing for the sum of 18,000,000 several plantations between Saratú and Batavia, and that another syndicate is reported to be organizing in London with Dutch and American capital to twice that amount for buying plantations in the west or north of S. Paulo.

—In the interesting letter which Mr. Israel, the responsible manager of a large group of coffee estates in British Central Africa, sends us he speaks of the transport of coffee to the coast costing £3 per ton. We can recall Uva coffee costing £6 per ton to bring it 170 miles to Colombo, or more than its cost for freight over 15,000 miles via the Cape to London; while the labor difficulties of the Uva pioneers and planters for many years were infinitely greater than any so far realized, judging by the experience of Mr. Israel and Mr. Henry Brown, in British Central Africa. Under these circumstances, we hail with pleasure the cheery optimistic utterances of our correspondent. —*Ceylon Observer*, Oct. 22.

## THE NEXT CROP.

The *Reporter* of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, which is one of the new and richest coffee districts of that state, has the following to say in regard to the next crop:

«The beautiful blossoming of the middle of September, having appeared after a severe drought, did not adhere well, as everybody expected. Some say that the flowers opened badly because many buds had been slightly buried by the sun.

There followed, however, abundant rains which efficaciously assisted germination, so that these flowers developed much fruit, which is at present developing regularly, when in November appeared a new flowering, very beautiful, the flowers being generally large, which is always an indication of a most luxuriant growth of trees.

There happened, however, to wither the flowers, a great fall of temperature, which lasted three consecutive days, which phenomenon was experienced not only in this municipality, but also in the neighboring ones. To this fact, perhaps, many practical agriculturists attribute the circumstance that this blossoming is not followed by a great production of fruit.

Even so, however, much fruit is appearing, promising a crop larger than that of the current year, which has been small compared to the number of coffee trees.

The falling of the fruit is beginning, it being noted in greater quantity in the coffee orchards most stripped of leaves, or in those which were in that state when the blossoming appeared. This fall has been abundant, so that nearly all the planters, both in this municipality and in the neighboring ones, are estimating their crop at less than that of the current year.

From these data it is also ascertained that the planters will either have to subject themselves to two pickings, as is the custom in the state of Rio and in southern Minas, or see their product greatly depreciated by the inequality of the grains, which have been produced with a difference of about 60 days.

## COFFEE IN NYASSALAND.

The following information on coffee-planting in British Central Africa is extracted from a letter to the *Ceylon Observer* of Oct. 22 from the manager of several large estates at Blantyre:

Coffee has not been a failure and although in the beginning it did not always prove successful, for want of capital and knowledge, it has now established itself as a well-paying industry.

Transport, considering that we live in the interior of B. C. A. is cheap, costing only £3 per ton for coffee from Katungwa to the sea coast. The average cost of land carriage to this part (according to distances) from 100 to 600 per ton. The average rate of wages is only 3s a month, which includes food pay. Labor is inexhaustible, and a number at certain times of the year must return home for want of finding work. If some planters cannot get sufficient labor in the wet season, they are themselves to blame, as they do not provide sufficient food supplies and the men want food to live. My labor, and the same of the majority of planters, costs no commission for obtaining, and only in some instances are agents employed.

The soil is not inferior to that of any other country, where coffee is grown. It varies in quality, and large blocks of good uncultivated land can be bought at low prices. Like in any other tropical country a man must live a moderate life, and by observing this condition, he need not fear to live here.

The Tujanyiki plateau is a beautiful part of Central Africa and will soon be developed, and settle a large white population. The heat is not great, we are about 3,000 feet above the sea level, and if heat should inconvenience me I would sooner live here, than in Colombo. We have plenty of water in this country, but no large river exists in Blantyre.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The richness of the new Lages gold mine near Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, is still attracting attention.

—The service of patrolling the streets of Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, is performed by regular troops.

—The sanitary state of Porto Alegre is said to be very bad. As many as 25 deaths in one day have been reported.

—The administrator of the S. João market, São Paulo, has prohibited the sale of fresh meat in that market after midday.

—The *Estrella Polar*, of Pedreira, São Paulo, says that ten assaults were made by thieves on churches in the interior during the past month.

—Col. José de Sá Peixoto, brother-in-law of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto, has been dismissed from the office of inspector of customs at Macaé.

—The first news received at Manaus, Amazonas, of the tragedy of the 5th ult., was to the effect that Marshal Bittencourt had been assassinated in the Rua do Ouvidor by Senator João Cordeiro.

—It is stated that a band of counterfeiters has been discovered at Villa Mariana, one of the suburbs of S. Paulo. When São Paulo juries begin to condemn these criminals, perhaps their number will diminish.

—The *Canabarro* publishes a long list of the crimes that have been committed by João Francisco and his men since the treaty for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul was signed by Gens. Tavares and Galvão on Aug. 23, 1895.

—At Macaé on the 11th inst. 38 soldiers uninvited on board the steamer *Maranhão* because they were not permitted to take their families, whose fare had not been paid. The mutiny was suppressed and five of the ringleaders were put in irons.

—In the vicinity of Salgueiro, Pernambuco, there is reported to be a body of fanatics under the lead of a priest named Cícero. It is said that the governor of the state and the bishop of Olinda intend taking steps for causing the priest to be removed.

—Julio de Castilhos' organ, the *Federação*, denounces the promised support to President Prudente de Moraes if the latter would refrain from awarding the lease of the Porto Alegre and Uruguaiana railway to the Belgian syndicate and from appointing Gen. Carlos Telles to the command of the 6th military district.

—In Bahia a council of justice is examining witnesses in regard to facts connected with the murder of the minister of war. On the 29th ult. Dr. José Iguaçu, an opposition leader, who had been brought to the capital from Juazeiro, was questioned by the council.

—A religious newspaper called the *Estrella Polar* and published at Pedreira, São Paulo, is accustomed to call Protestant clergymen *surucutu*, a species of poisonous snake. It is a pleasing illustration of the refining influence of religion, and will of course exert a civilizing influence on the heathen who do not as yet belong to the church.

—The new capital of Minas Geraes, Bello Horizonte, formally inaugurated on the 12th. The date first announced in the press was the 17th. The electric light was inaugurated on the 11th and is reported a great success. The governor formally signed the decree for removing the capital of the state from Ouro Preto during the ceremonies of the 12th.

—The *Município*, of S. Simão, São Paulo, has the following:—"The state of things through which the republic is passing is disheartening. Where is Brazilian civism? Where the dignity of the citizen? Where his liberty? Fiction, gentlemen, all is fictitious, all is false. Ambition for power, the blindness of spoliation (conter)—and nothing more."

—At Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, there has been arrested an ex-policeman named Francisco Trindade who confesses having cut the throat of João Roldano by order of his commander, Eugênio Carlos Trindade, accused of being accessory to the crime, has also been arrested. It is said that the same soldier has pointed out the burial place of a large number of persons similarly assassinated.

—A new daily newspaper made its appearance in Pará on the 12th under the title of *O Pará*. As soon as the first number was issued from the press, the editorial staff sent off the following telegram:—"The *Pará*, whose first number has just been published, is warmly welcomed by thousands of citizens, salutes the glorious Brazilian press, at whose side it takes its place as a humble soldier. Editorial staff of the *Pará*. The *Pará* will most generously accept our illustrious compatriots for its brilliant debut and immovable good wishes for its imperishable promise of a glorious future."

## S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Last night I was surprised by a visit from Creep-crawl.

"You're a nice 'un," he remarked, with an exaggeration of his usual stolid manner intended to be humorous.

I looked at him curiously. "I can't help it," I said.

Creep-crawl lit his meerschaum, and smoked for some minutes without speaking. Then—"What did you call me a 'pig' for?" he asked, at last.

"I? I have never called you a 'pig'?" "Yes, you have; and you've published it, too."

I reflected a while, but could make nothing of the allegation.

"Creep-crawl," I said, "if I called you a 'pig,' you may depend upon it you deserved the epithet. But I don't remember having done so."

"Look here!" He put his hand into his breast pocket, and brought out a copy of the *Yara*. "What do you call that?"

I glanced at a paragraph he indicated. "My dear Creep-crawl," I cried; "it is really necessary for me to say that I did not mean these words to apply to you? Is your mind so utterly jejune and commonplace? Will it be any satisfaction to you if I tell you that, in my opinion you are not a 'pig'?" Do you, in short, wish me to make you an apoplexy like that Mr. Mulishman Easy made to the master's mate?"

"What was that?" "Why, Jack Easy said the master's mate was 'not fit to carry guts to a bear.' The captain ordered Jack to apologise, which he did by withdrawing what he had said, and substituting that, in his opinion, the master's mate was 'fit to carry guts to a bear.' It is nearly the same thing. What I said applied to some people who behave in a piggyish manner. Let the galled jule winces! If the cap fits you, wear it by all means; but don't be such a fool as to put it on if it does not; unless, indeed, your mind be commonplace enough to glory in the possession of a grievance."

"There's another thing," said Creep-crawl, after a pause, "you are too fond of suggestion, and innuendo, in your writing. Some old ladies are saying that that sort thing does harm."

"To whom?" I asked. "To your old ladies?" "Oh, no. They don't say that. They are fire proof, bomb proof, and burglar proof. They are coated with unflammable paint. Nothing hurts them!" The ghost of a grin flickered an instant in the corners of Creep-crawl's mouth. "But, seriously, now—"

"Well, seriously—"

"The juvenities, you know."

"Oh, I see. *Paixão mazzina*."

"I was thinking *paixão*—"

"Naturally, at your time of life, you would be. I was thinking *paixão*—not *paixão*—*paixão* part. But, anyhow, you seem to forget that that subject was thoroughly thrashed out in the London press some time back, when there was a discussion as to whether certain information should be imparted to young girls for their guidance and protection. 'By all means tell the silly things,' said Mr. L. Zangwill, 'when they don't know already. But

my impression is that nine out of every ten schoolgirls know as much as their parents, and the tenth knows a good deal more.'"

But here a sudden impulse of indignation overcame me. Starting to my feet, I placed my hand in the bosom of my waistcoat, threw my head back, looked down the bridge of my nose, and, assuming a distinction of attitude and sourness of tone I have seen resorted to by my young friend Dr. Demosthenes Virgilio Cato Tito Livio Hannibal de Silva e Souza, when reading aloud the leading article in the *Estado de S. Paulo*, declaimed as follows:—

"But why am I thus on my defence? Can it be possible that you, a sensible man, seek to discern in a careless scrawl, or scrawl, like this, the materials either for a star to guide you to heaven, or for a torch to blaze your sulphurous path to hell? Be thankful if you find in it rather the curving flight of a *vagabundo* which from time to time illumines the darkness of your ghastly stolidity with a gleam of harmless fun; neither too curiously inquire whether the gleam be Darwinian, or other, in its origin."

Do you never observe, Creep-crawl, how, on many a starry night, when you, and I, and a group of our *senelhandes*, sit out on the veranda of the chácara, under the flowery *cipó-cris*—the fire of my cigar, as I take an extra pull at it, lightens up your stupid countenance with a transient glow of unaccustomed brightness? Take it that that is all I pretend to, beyond the pleasure of smoking for its own sake. And, if I have at all times, and altogether, failed to wake you from your dulness by double entry—your stock-swapping superstition—do an instant's merriment, surely the fault must be yours, not mine?"

I paused for a reply. None came.

"And now, Creep-crawl," I said in conclusion, "you may tell your old lady friends, both male and female, that if they make sour faces at me I shall only laugh at them for their pains; and that, considering the number of camels they swallow every day, they need scarcely strain so hard at my poor little quills! Because you are virtuous shall there be no more cokes and ale? Aye, and ginger shall be hot 'till the mouth, too."

When I had concluded this oratorical outburst, I looked round for Creep-crawl, but he was nowhere to be seen. Evidently he had fled, carried away like a dead leaf before the howling north wind of my invective!

I have been informed, in the strictest confidence, that the following will be among the characters assumed at the forthcoming calico ball:—

D. S. will appear in a wreath of roses, and one new wing, as a Guardian Angel, weeping over the wickedness of the times, and singing—

O you girls, you naughty young girls, Why don't you try to be good!

D. L. will come on as Old Mortality, with the physical motto, *a momento mori*.

Mr. C. S., having got tired of chalking his head and going as a cue, will appear in a suit of water-reps, as Tennyson's "Brook."

Mr. P. will go as D. S.

The Rev. Hopley Porter will appear as the mild curate, from the parish of Assis milk-milk-Water.

The B. C. having already appeared with great success as "Clampgame Charley," and "Jipiet in search of the Best People," has decided to come out as Aunt Jane, and will favor the company with "Omr Aunt Jane's gone mad about the Jubilee," in character.

Kt. and K. will be in check.

Mr. B. from R. P. will appear as "Brought up on Mellin's Food."

Mr. P. H. from ditto, will come on as the Little Tin Soldier.

Mr. C. will go as the "Man of no Shadow."

*Entre nous*, I am informed that quite a number of ladies have declared they have nothing whatever to go in. Thus the success of the ball is a moral certainty. "La cigale," "L'ingénue" (mind you give the correct nasal accent) "Venus rising from the Rôtisserie Sportsman"—but "that way madness lies!"

Oh, well, before you go, what character will Nicodemus Dewdrop assume, is the next question I suppose. Well, he will achieve the cud of sweet and bitter fancy as the "Arab steers" from the bond station. You know, "My beautiful, my beautiful, that standeth meekly by!" He will sing as sweetly as the realsted "when he goes to grass," the following:—

The Calico ball, the Calico ball,

What fun there will be at the Calico ball!

I'll wait till it's over and then, if I'm strong,

I'll knock you together a topical song.

A toast, ho! gentlemen all—

Here's good luck to the Calico ball!

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 9th Dec. 97.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Viação Paulista company of São Paulo has formally protested against the grant of a concession for electric trams to Srs. Gualco and Souza.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works booked orders for 58 locomotives early in November, of which 16 freight and 8 passenger locomotives were for the Central railway of Brazil.

—The approval of the government has been given to the account of operating expenses of the S. Paulo Railway Co. for the first half of the present year. These expenses amount to 240,763 \$8. 14.

—The first locomotive on the Itararé railway was inaugurated at Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 9th inst. It is intended to open that section of the line to traffic about the end of the month.

—It is said that the suburban traffic receipts fell off 2,000\$ on the first day of the new tariff. There was no trouble, but a great decrease in the number of passengers was noted. In all probability the railway receipts were correspondingly increased. We are advised, also, that many passengers are buying 2nd-class tickets, instead of travelling 1st-class as before. It is a good object lesson as to the folly of increasing taxes in order to augment the revenue.

—In response to many complaints the director of the Central has resolved that in the coupons of 30 fares, sold at 25 per cent. abatement, the numbers refer only to consecutive fares, and may be used as often each day as the bearer chooses, a number being punched each journey. The coupons can not be used for anybody but the bearer, and are good only for the month when issued. This concession does not meet the injustice of repudiating tickets for which money has been received.

—It is certainly time for the Central railway to be handed over to practical men. No one will dispute the energy and capacity of the present director, but like all other government officials he is inclined to employ arbitrary measures, and to consult official necessities rather than popular needs. One of his latest orders is to close the period for receiving merchandise at midday. No well managed road would treat its patrons in such a manner, but would use every effort to facilitate their business. The receipt and delivery of merchandise should be effected at all hours of the day.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There are many complaints against the gas bills recently presented by the company.

—Orders have been given to submit the assassin Marcellino Bispo de Mello to a military court.

—After a seven months' session which was worse than barren, congress adjourned on the 10th inst.

—The increase in the number of suicides is becoming very noticeable. Is it due to climatic conditions?

—On Saturday President Prudente de Moraes issued a decree prolonging martial law to the 31st prox.

—On Rua Larga de S. Joaquim there was a fight last Thursday among soldiers, two of whom were wounded.

—The Italian government has issued a circular advising the people that this is not a favorable time of year to emigrate to Brazil.

—Some days ago ex-inspector of customs Hasselmann was robbed by one of his servants of a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at 6,000\$.

—The navy department has ordered 400 Mauser rifles with sword bayonets. They will be furnished by Messrs. Haupt, Bielin & Co. at 79 francs each.

—There were only 32 senators and 24 deputies at the closing session of congress on the 10th inst. It does not speak well for their fidelity and good faith.

—On Saturday, at 9.30 p.m., at the Recreio theatre, Aisse Sader, an Arab, was arrested on the charge of having robbed the collector's office at Juiz de Fora of 14,000\$ in stamps.

—On Thursday, in the chamber of deputies, Deputy Serzedello protested against the closing of the military club. Deputy Belisario replied defending the action of the government.

—The chief of police has instructed the administrator of the casa de detenção not to permit lawyers to speak with prisoners arrested by his order, or by that of his delegates.

—On Rua Visconde de Itaipua there was a quarrel on Friday between two mounted policemen on duty. One of them was shot with a revolver by the other and mortally wounded.

—The old adage "Time is money," has evidently no currency in Rio de Janeiro, else the wretched state of things in our tramway service would not be allowed to continue one moment longer.

—On Sunday at the station of Bangü, after the festival at Realengo, there was a free fight in which operatives of the cotton factory and other persons took part. Two persons were severely wounded.

—The defalcations, robberies, frauds and forgeries now going on in this city are enough to make one lose all hope for the future. And the worst of it is that there is no remedy at law for these crimes.

—Two known pickpockets were caught by the passengers of a Botafogo Garden train on the 9th inst., while picking the pocket of a lady passenger. They were turned over to the police, and we trust they will be punished as they deserve.

—It is stated that the municipal government is going to order the demolition of the exhibition building on Largo da Lapa. That building belongs to the general government, which paid 50,000\$ for it to the Banco da Republica and has never used it.

—On the 7th the minister of war issued an order closing the military club of this city, as a measure of discipline. This club has been a source of much trouble and is notoriously Jacobin in character. The order for closing it until further orders is certainly not without reason.

—On Sunday there were several fires in this city. Buildings No. 165, Rua Sete de Setembro and No. 1A, Rua Dias da Cruz were completely destroyed and several other buildings with their contents more or less damaged. There was also a fire in the woods on Morro do Corcovado.

—The *Debate* says that police-delegate Monteiro de Barros Lima has completed his investigation of the facts relating to the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro on March 8th last. His report, which was to be sent yesterday to the judge of the 12th district court, is said to contain the names of 10 of the murderers.

—At 2 o'clock a.m. on Friday four burglars entered the house of Mme. Insburger at No. 19, Rua Barão de Guaratiba and, after intimidating her with threats and gagging her, robbed her of 2,000\$ in currency, 5,000\$ in French coin, 50 sovereigns, 50\$ in silver, 13,700\$ in documents, 30,000\$ in jewelry and a pearl handle revolver.

—The arbitration treaty between Brazil and France over the Guiana boundary, which was passed by the senate on the 6th, received the President's approval on the 8th inst. It is stated that the President will appoint the Visconde do Rio Branco as chief of the Brazilian commission—an appointment which will be universally approved.

—Blood and iron," says the *Debate* in its issue of last Thursday, "continue to characterize our political struggles. First, the crime of the 5th of November, then that of Catão, and now that of Uruguanaya, in which Dr. Antonio Augusto de Carvalho, a lawyer and influential politician of that city in Rio Grande, has just been murdered, or at least dangerously wounded. We count on the action of the government."

—The prefect has approved a by-law adopted by the municipal council providing for an annual examination of all cows in the municipality and their inoculation with tuberculosis. The examinations will take place between January and July, during which time the removal of cows from one part of the city to another is prohibited. Should an animal be found suffering from tuberculosis, it must be killed and destroyed (buried or burned) at once, at the cost of the department of health.

—Before the recent congressional session closed it became extremely difficult to keep a sufficient number of congressmen in this city to form a quorum. In order that the Senate's amendments to the bill for pensioning the family of the late minister of war might be voted by the chamber of deputies, it was necessary for Deputy Belisario to go to the Central railway station and on board departing steamers and beg retiring deputies to return and assist in making a quorum.

—The ex-commandant of the Bahia squadron, Admiral Carlos Frederico de Noronha, has reported on the charges published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* in regard to beriberi on his ships, and says the said charges are unfounded. He gives the reports of the commanding officers of the three vessels, who report bringing down from Bahia the following number of beriberi patients: *Benjamin Constant*, 27 patients; *Tonclero*, 7; *Quinze de Novembro*, 21; total 55 patients. This would seem to support the assertions of the *Gazeta* in regard to the number of beriberi patients.

—According to the report of the 2nd assistant police delegate, Dr. Monteiro de Barros Lima, the following persons formed the group which assaulted and killed Col. Gentil de Castro at the station of S. Francisco de Xavier on March 8th last: Major Gustavo Norberto Pereira de Campos, Major Manoel Francisco Moreira, Lieut. Florentino Rillo Ferreira, Manoel Pinto Meireles, Paschoa Martins da Rocha, Antonio Cordovil de Siqueira e Mello, Manoel Tavares da Costa Miranda, Benjamin Constant Filho, Nestor Ascoly and Francisco Bueno Paes Leme. The last two are still at large. The evidence shows that the first two were the leaders, and that Rillo fired the shot that killed their victim.

—I like you, Mallet. In my opinion you are one of the most illustrious and influential generals in our army. I congratulate you on your promotion to the rank of general of division and, knowing you to be a good republican, I count on your services to the cause of the republic. This, or something to this effect, is what Gen. Quintino Boncyua is reported by an evening journal of this city to have said to Gen. Mallet, adjutant-general of the army, when he called at the latter's headquarters on Saturday. It is, of course, exceedingly gratifying and it is needless to add that we record it with extreme pleasure; but we trust we shall not be considered too inquisitive if we venture to ask what steps Gen. Quintino took to secure the release of the good republican and illustrious and influential officer Gen. Mallet, when the latter was incarcerated by order of Gen. Quintino's friend, Gen. Floriano.

## MARRIED.

SERZEO—THOM.—On December 8th at the British Consular Chapel, Pernambuco, by the Rev. W. E. Macray, DEMETRIUS CONSTANTIN SERZEO, of Rio de Janeiro, to FLORENCE THOM, youngest daughter of the late J. A. Thom, Esq., of Pernambuco.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The Paulista railway company will begin paying its 5th dividend (10 per cent.) early next month.

—A curious provision of the general revenue budget is that of art. 16, which offers federal judges one per cent. on the collection of debts due the state.

—The Centro Operario Internacional has asked the president of the Banco da Republica to reopen the S. Lazaro factory. It promises him a net income of 2,000\$ per diem.

—The Carris Urbanos company has contracted to pave the Rua Theophilo Ottoni, which is now practically closed between the Quitanda and Ourives by the broken asphalt pavement.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 8th inst. says that the Paulista railway company will shortly distribute a dividend of 20\$ per share, corresponding to 10 per cent. Mail advices have since confirmed the report.

—In consequence of the discharge of a foreman and his assistant there was an attempted strike some days ago at the workshops of the MacLure Co. at Campinas. The police, however, interfered and the strikers resumed work.

—House-rent, from 3\$ to 20\$ a month; good pure rich milk at 240 reis per litre; eggs at 500 reis a dozen; large cabbages at 100 reis a head; these, according to Dr. Monteiro da Silva, are the prices still prevailing at unattenuated Tiradentes (S. José d'El-Rey).

—It is stated that the new hat factory on Rua de S. Christovão at present employs 120 operatives and makes 1,000 hats per diem. It has, however, a capacity for making 5,000 hats a day and, when worked to its full capacity, will require, it is said, 600 operatives.

—The factory on Rua de Santa Luzia is advertising ice at 60 reis per kilo. At the present rate of exchange that is less than half a cent a pound. If the factory will maintain that price and if some one will undertake to deliver the ice to consumers at a reasonable profit, there ought to be a large increase in consumption.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that a contract has been celebrated at the Brazilian financial agency in London for the Central railway coal supply of next year. The price stipulated is 26 shillings a ton, delivered in the port of Rio de Janeiro, and one-fourth of the supply may be delivered at Santos at a cost of 3 shillings a ton extra.

—According to cable advices some days ago, which we overlooked at the time, the London and River Plate Bank is paying a dividend of 20 per cent. for the year besides carrying forward to new account the sum of £50,500. This is a very handsome return and the managers of that bank will deserve all the congratulations they will certainly receive on such a result.

—The export of Manchester printed calicoes to South America aggregated 220,000,000 yards in 1886 and 145,000,000 yards in 1897—a decrease of 75,000,000 yards. It would be interesting to know what part of this loss is due to competition and what part to decreased consumption. Here in Brazil it is evident that hard times is a great factor in the diminished importation.

—Under the new revenue budget the following new and modified import duties will be levied: five centile 15\$ each, jerked beef 100 reis a kilo; salted, pickled or smoked meats (except Appert's, which pays 15000) 300 reis; salted or pickled pork 200 reis; rice 40 reis, when flour 30 reis, common salt 35 reis a litre. Other changes are made, which can not be noted briefly, referring in many cases to changes in classification. A "statistical tax" (?) is levied of 10 reis on packages up to 100 kilos, and 5 reis on each additional 100 kilos, heavy machinery, etc., excepted. Internal letter postage is doubled, and other postal charges are increased. The telegraph rates are increased 5 per cent. of the premiums received, which they must report within eight days. The tax on passenger tickets (by rail or water) is doubled. A graded tax is imposed on military commissions. The water tax is increased.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—At the Exchange on Thursday Senator Oticia lectured on the financial situation.

—The immigration service of the state of Minas Geraes cost 1,189,555\$ in 1895 and 3,135,438\$50 in 1896.

—It is asserted that the Central has lost heavily thus far by its increase in suburban fares. The director should make a note of this.

—The minister of finance is said to have received a telegram from Messrs. Rothschild on the 1st inst. announcing the successful issue of the £2,000,000 in treasury bills placed on the London market by the Brazilian government.

—The state legislature of Rio de Janeiro has elevated the salary of the governor to 45,000\$ a year, of the secretaries of state to 20,000\$, and of the governor's *official de gabinete* to 7,000\$. It is evident that the politician does not propose to starve, no matter how difficult the times may be.

—On S. Paulo exchanges say that Santos has succeeded in borrowing another 200,000\$. The cash is advanced by the Banco de Santos, the municipality giving two bills of equ. 1 amounts for the same, one due January 21 and the other February 28 next. The interest paid is 12 per cent.

—At the night's sitting of the municipal council of this city on Friday a resolution was offered for authorizing the prefect to reorganize the service and reduce expenditure. This is a proper beginning. Now let the prefect begin by discharging at least 25 per cent. of the municipal employes and officials.

—The news telegraphed to London that the budget shows a deficit of nearly thirty thousand contos, seems to have caused a decline in Brazilian stocks. Had Deputy Montenegro's assertion been telegraphed that the deficit, including various supplementary, extraordinary and special credits, would exceed a hundred thousand contos, there would probably have been a panic.

—The President has sanctioned the following extraordinary, special and supplementary credits which were passed during the last sessions of congress: department of industry 27,346,149\$845; justice 123,750\$ (to cover congressional salaries for last prorogation); marine 1,447,015\$68; industry 6,000\$; war 1,388,702\$98; justice 239,982\$90; police investigations 94,000\$; Estrella powder factory 255,757\$19; and finance 450,000\$ (restitutions) and 72,000\$.

—A correspondent writes: "With reference to the proposed lease of the Brazilian Central railway to a European syndicate or its sale outright to European capitalists, there is a point which so far appears to have been overlooked. Certainly, the prospects of the negotiations coming to a head are not at present very promising, but it is as well that people interested in the eyes for the subscribers of Brazilian bonds as a very tangible asset held by the country is not open to dispute. If the Brazilian government by its present scheme succeeds in removing this asset from among the securities behind the loans, very considerable damage to Brazilian credit will result. The position will be very much the same as that of a man who borrows money, pointing out that he has a large box of first-class securities at his bankers', and offering them as a kind of moral collateral for the loan without any definite pledging of them. He might in selling these securities be doing nothing illegal; but there are people who would call such a transaction by a very ugly name."—*Financial News*, Nov. 18.

## BUDGET AGGREGATES.

The appropriation bills, which of course do not include many expenditures conveniently classed as special and extraordinary, as adopted by congress, are as follows:

Dept. of Finance.....	192,664,832\$964
War.....	46,329,295 795
Marine.....	24,578,298 299
Industry Commerce and Public Works.....	92,177,024 329
Interior and Justice.....	15,929,915 349
Foreign Affairs.....	1,426,912 804
General Revenue estimates.....	372,506,277\$846
	342,653,000 000
Apparent deficit.....	29,853,277\$846

OWING to the unexpected vigor and energy shown by the President of Brazil he seems to have very greatly strengthened his own position, and to have nipped in the bud a very formidable Jacobin conspiracy. He has been armed with powers to declare martial law; he has effected numerous arrests, and is carrying a system of surveillance so far that it is said even the Vice-President is under observation. According to telegrams received in the City this week the vigor shown has very favorably impressed public opinion in Brazil, and there is a return of confidence. It is also believed probable that the new influence gained by the President will enable him to dispose of the Central railway, and so to provide himself with funds which will tide him over his most serious financial difficulties. It is to be hoped that this will turn out to be true, for the great fall in coffee must have a material effect upon the revenue.—*The Statist*, Nov. 20.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 13th, 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d.  
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per £ 51 7/8  
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold, 1837 1/2  
do of £ 100 in Brazilian gold 8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today, 2 1/2 b/d.  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), 18 1/2  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper), 20 1/2  
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £ 14 1/2  
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper), 18 1/2  
Value of £ 100 in Brazilian currency (paper), 18 1/2

EXCHANGE.

An unfortunate oversight in the exchange reports and the sales of stocks and shares on the 13th and 14th, were omitted in the last report, and are now published.

December 3.—In the course of the day the British bank posted 7 1/2, the others still retaining sterling quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

December 4.—The market was quiet and steady during the day, with the official rate, and business in bank sterling reported at 7 1/2. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

December 5.—The London & Brazilian Bank opened at 7 1/2, which later the Banco da Republica, the British bank and the London & Brazilian Bank also posted the other foreign banks maintaining the official rate at 7 1/2, but both were changing at 7 1/2. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

December 6.—The English banks and the Banco da Republica were still selling at 7 1/2, and the London & Brazilian Bank was still selling at 7 1/2. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

December 7.—The official rate was unchanged at 7 1/2, and the market of yesterday. Good money was always found bank sterling at 7 1/2, but the outsiders were sometimes refused, and this indication kept holders of bills steady at 7 1/2, which the banks refused to pay, but business was done on the streets that may have filtered into the banks. Just as occurred yesterday also, the market flattened at the close, the last quotations ruling at 7 1/2 for bank and 7 1/2 for other sterling. So far this month the brokers have had a hard time, for on fluctuations depends their business, but the conservatism of the banks—unless a fear of liquidations inspires it—has been a great help.

December 8.—There was still no change made in the official rate of 7 1/2, and during the forenoon bank sterling was readily obtained at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon it was offered at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

December 9.—There was still no change made in the official rate of 7 1/2, and during the forenoon bank sterling was readily obtained at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon it was offered at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2. The market was very quiet, with almost no fluctuations. In the morning the banks were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the afternoon they were free drawers at 7 1/2, and in the evening they were free drawers at 7 1/2.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

December 3.		
Apollon, 48.	1,050,000	840
do do 1895.	1,050,000	840
do do 1896.	1,050,000	840
do do 1897.	1,050,000	840
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December 4.		
Apollon, 48.	1,050,000	840
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December 5.		
Apollon, 48.	1,050,000	840
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December 6.		
Apollon, 48.	1,050,000	840
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December 7.		
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December 8.		
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December 11.		
Apollon, 48.	1,050,000	840
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Tel. Grátis para	050
Lutas Nacionais	14
Minas de Chaparral	030
S. Paulo Ind. e Agrícola	030
União Ind. dos Estados	140
DECEMBER 13.	
Apollon, 48.	56,000
do 1895	815
Empréstimo Municipal	160
deh. Annama R. R.	40



<i>Marjory Glen</i> .....	Bangkok	18 Sept.
<i>Mouraria</i> .....	Pensacola	28 Oct.
<i>Mirella</i> .....	Hamburg	20 Sept.
<i>Marky</i> .....	Rangoon	
<i>Mabel</i> .....	Brunswick	
<i>Mabel Jordan</i> .....	Boston	3 Nov.
<i>Nor, Mary</i> .....	Hamburg	1 Nov.
<i>Prince Amado</i> .....	Cardiff	9 Nov.
<i>Prince Louis</i> .....	Leith	1 Oct.
<i>Prince Victor</i> .....	Leith	14 Oct.
<i>Robert S. Bennett</i> .....	Portland	—
<i>R. F. Pettigrew</i> .....	Pensacola	8 Nov.
<i>Robert S. Bennett</i> .....	Pensacola	20 Sept.
<i>Sara</i> .....	Savannah	at Grimsby
<i>Thomas Perry</i> .....	Rangoon	31 Oct.
<i>Touara (Str)</i> .....	Hankook	31 Oct.
<i>Talia (Str)</i> .....	at Vigo	—
<i>Vasco da Gama</i> .....	Hamburg	14 Aug.
<i>Victoria</i> .....	Stockholm	21 Aug.
<i>Victoria</i> .....	Liverpool	12 Nov.
<i>Victoria</i> .....	Pensacola	29 Oct.
<i>Wilhelmine</i> .....	Hamburg	13 Oct.
<i>Wilde Wings</i> .....	Baltimore	13 Oct.
<i>Zaima</i> .....	Wishy	14 Oct.

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Dec. 6	Roscoe Br.	London* 32 ds.	Norton, Megaw & Co.
6	Oravia Br.	Valparaiso* 12 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
6	Sirio Ital.	River Plate* 5 ds.	Piazza & De Vincenzi.
6	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Santos 14 ds.	Ja Veloso.
6	Lucia Br.	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos.
7	Nord American Ital.	Newport* 26 ds.	Ja Veloso.
7	Chivertone Br.	River Plate* 6 ds.	Karl Valais & Co.
7	Les Alpes Pr.	do 31 ds.	Messageries Maritimes.
8	Brasil Fr.	Liverpool* 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
8	Coblenz Ger.	Bremm* 27 ds.	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
9	South Africa Br.	Hamburg* 22 ds.	Ja Veloso.
9	Araucaria Br.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
10	Evelyn Amer.	do 26 ds.	do
10	Araucarias Ger.	Santamaria* 19 ds.	Royal Mail.
10	Corrientes Br.	Hamburg* 21 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
10	Highland Prince Br.	River Plate 5 ds.	Chargers Réunis.
10	Montevideo Ital.	do 6 ds.	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
10	Montevideo Ger.	Santos 11 1/2 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.
11	Magellan Br.	Liverpool* 22 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
11	Hirschel Br.	New York* 23 ds.	Stortin, Megaw & Co.
12	Hogarth Br.	Liverpool* 25 ds.	do
12	Janara Br.	Cardiff* 25 ds.	Brazilian Coal Co.
12	La Plata Pr.	River Plate 15 ds.	Royal Mail.
12	Dalcarril Ger.	Santos 23 ds.	Rd. Johnston & Co.

## Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Dec. 6	S. Gottardo Ital.	Gedoa* 8 ds.	Sumidies.
6	Sirio Ital.	River Plate.	do
6	La Plata Pr.	do	do
7	Nord American Ital.	Liverpool*	do
7	Oravia Br.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
7	Rio de Janeiro Ital.	Genoa*	Sumidies.
7	Levy Br.	Santos.	do
8	South Gwalia Br.	Valparaiso*	Sumidies.
8	Liguria Br.	do	do
8	China Cr.	Santos.	do
9	Roscoe Br.	Batavia*	do
9	Brasil Fr.	Maceio	Ballast.
9	Les Alpes Pr.	Hamburg*	Sumidies.
10	Rex Br.	Genoa*	do
11	Montevideo Gr.	Santos.	Ballast.
11	Montevideo Ital.	Genoa*	Sumidies.
11	Bellisio Br.	Santa Lucia	do
11	Highland Prince Br.	Santos.	do
12	Coblenz Ger.	do	do
12	Corrientes Br.	do	do
12	Nigelhar Br.	Valparaiso*	do
12	Jordan Br.	Maceio	Ballast.

## Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- December 13th

Circulation		Public Funds	
252,123,000	Stock 3 1/2% currency (apollie)	800,000	—
102,655,000	Bonds of 1885	500,000	—
124,665,000	Stock 4 1/2% (gold) converted	1,000,000	—
11,784,000	Gol. Loan, 1885, 6 1/2%	1,000,000	—
124,372,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000,000	—
18,350,000	Do do 1883, 4 1/2%	1,000,000	—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000,000	—
10,000,000	do do Minas Geraes	1,000,000	—
65,000,000	do do Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	1,000,000	—
1,000,000	Imprecitimo Municipal	1,000,000	—
24,908,600			
Capital		Banks	
20,000,000	Commercial	200	8000— July, 97
20,000,000	do 2nd series	200	8000— July, 97
21,000,000	Constructor	200	8000— July, 97
15,000,000	Credito Novel	200	2000— Jan, 98
20,000,000	Lavoura e Commercio	200	6000— July, 97
10,000,000	do 2nd series	100	3000— July, 97
11,821,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	4000— Jan, 97
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	3000— July, 97
	Rural e Hypotecario	200	9000— July, 97
	do 2nd series	100	4500— July, 97
Capital		Railways	
5,000,000	Caravelas a Ayumores	100	1500—
1,000,000	Leopoldina	200	—
15,000,000	Murumbinho	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
	do 2nd series	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Rio	200	—
22,000,000	do 2nd series	200	—
	Viçosa Ferreira Siqueira	200	—
Capital		Tramways	
12,000,000	Jardim Botânico	200	— Oct, 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July, 97
Capital		Mills	
10,000,000	Alliança	200	— Sept, 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	— Aug, 97
3,000,000	Carica	200	— Jan, 97
5,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	— Aug, 97
1,500,000	D. Estrela	200	— Jan, 97
1,200,000	Industrial Mineira	200	— Feb, 97
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	— Mar, 97
1,000,000	Petropolis	200	— Mar, 97
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	— July, 97
300,000	Santa Lúcia	200	— July, 97

## Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, December 12th, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
<b>American</b>				
Ing Eagle Wing	1875	Oct. 18	New York	Empreza Industrial
bk J. W. Russell	1883	Nov. 1	New York	Ridley, M. & Gnerin
Ing Lucinda Sutton	1875	Nov. 6	New York	F. & F. Ferris
Ing Shubert	875	Nov. 8	New York	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
Ing Doris	875	Nov. 26	Baltimore	To order
<b>British</b>				
sp day of Bengal	1484	Oct. 16	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Corlough	1281	Oct. 21	Pensacola	P. L. Ferraz
bk Kenyon	1175	Nov. 6	Antwerp	To order
Ing Antigone	178	Nov. 9	Pensacola	To order
sp Argonne	1573	Nov. 12	Rangoon	Tanier
sp M. L. Inrilla	1458	Nov. 12	Chittagong	Empreza Industrial
sp Cressington	2553	Nov. 18	San Francisco	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Glen Crank	241	Nov. 22	London	H. Sullz & Co.
bk Birth of Lion	893	Nov. 22	Rangoon	To order
bk Kirkcaldy	1600	Nov. 23	London	Empreza Industrial
sp Collier	1573	Nov. 23	St. Kitts	L. A. Magalhães & C.
Ing Morning Star	148	Nov. 23	Quebec	To order
bk Disberg	1113	Nov. 23	Rangoon	John Moore & Co.
sp Melville Island	1120	Nov. 23	Pensacola	Empreza Industrial
bk Wildwood	1488	Dec. 1	Pensacola	L. A. Magalhães & C.
bg C. R. C.	43	Dec. 1	Pasphebe	L. A. Magalhães & C.
<b>Dutch</b>				
Ing Aeolide	270	Dec. 2	Hamburg	To order
<b>French</b>				
bk Pharo	615	Dec. 5	Marseilles	D. J. Silva & Co.
<b>German</b>				
bk J. W. Burmeister	1227	Oct. 12	Hull	Gas Co.
bk Melville Island	1120	Nov. 23	Melville	Laurey & Co.
bk Chiffre do Porto	435	Nov. 24	Rosario	J. de Souza & Co.
bk Rutlin	1135	Nov. 24	Antwerp	A. Avener & Co.
<b>Italian</b>				
bk V. della Guardia	513	Oct. 1	Marseilles	A. Avener & Co.
bk Loreto	640	Dec. 6	Marseilles	A. Avener & Co.
<b>Nonvagin</b>				
bk Stamboul	1167	Oct. 14	Pensacola	C. Brackner & Co.
bk Prince Regent	1294	Nov. 20	Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
bk Perth	527	Nov. 20	Pensacola	P. F. Passis
sp Parthenon	1350	Dec. 1	Pensacola	To order
bk Assyria	1027	Dec. 4	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
Ing A. B. Bull	200	Dec. 4	P. Fitzel	W. R. McMen
bk Victoria	708	Dec. 6	Newport	Brazilian Coal Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk Teutodora	394	July 31	Cape de Verde	L. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano	1123	Aug. 13	Ilha do Sal	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel	1183	Sept. 14	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constança	1654	Nov. 9	Oporto	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Maria Emilia	531	Nov. 15	Oporto	L. A. G. Santos & Co.

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It is useless to proclaim the merits of the above machines,  
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In order to facilitate the use of this medi-  
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N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are for-  
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The Nectandra Amara Pills are prepared  
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